ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903.-TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXII-NO. 27.-WHOLE NO. 1130.



Its History Written by the Men Who Participated in It.

Edited by JOHN McELROY.

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agreed to all the reforms which they had demanded. Substantially, free Government of the most approved form was promised. There was to be popular suffrage for nearly all offices, full representation was to be given in the Spanish Cortes, local self-government for the cities and provinces, wide jurisdiction for an independent judiciary, exact and equal taxation for all, and a liberal system of general education. Representatives of the people were to have full control of the Island's affairs, they were to be consulted in all matters by the Captain-General, whose authority was to be superseded by the operation of constitutional laws, interpreted by the courts. Cuba was to repreted by the courts. Cuba was to re-main a part of Spain, but it was to have in large all the rights and privileges granted by Great Britain to Canada and

21, 1878, it was officially an nounced that the Cuban insurrection was at an end. March 1 telegrams were read in the Cortes announcing the sub-mission of several thousand Cuban insur-gents, with great numbers of cannon and

March 2 a royal decree was published, ordaining that Cuba should have her own Deputies in the Cortes, with legislative bodies for the cities, Provinces and the Island. Another decree ordained that all slaves born after Feb. 10, 1869, should be free, if they presented themselves before the Spanish authorities before the end of the month. Proprietors who had aided the insurrection would not be indemaided the insurrection would not be indem-nified for the loss of their slaves, but other owners would be paid in the operation of the law for the gradual extinction of

DEAD SEA APPLES AS TO PROMISES. None of the promises of reforms was fulfilled. The popular suffrage party None of the promises of reforms was fulfilled. The popular suffrage narrowed down to a poll-tax of \$25, before any one could vote, and no Cuban was going to pay that for the privilege, when the Spaniards were allowed to vote without it, and when it was carefully arranged that no matter how many Cubans voted the Spaniards would always have a majority. The Cuban Deputies in the Cortes did not represent the Island at all, but the men who were robbing the Island. The revenues of the Island were about \$25,000,000 a year, of which the Spanish officials took about one-fifth at the outset; the army took about \$7,000,000; interest on the debt which had been assessed from one-eighteenth to one-twenty-fifth of the revenue of the Island was ever spent in any year for the benefit of the people of the Island. The rest was gob-bled up by the penniless grandees who were sent to Cuba to fill their pockets in the shortest possible time. Not content with taking everything within sight, a deficit of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was created every year, to be met by

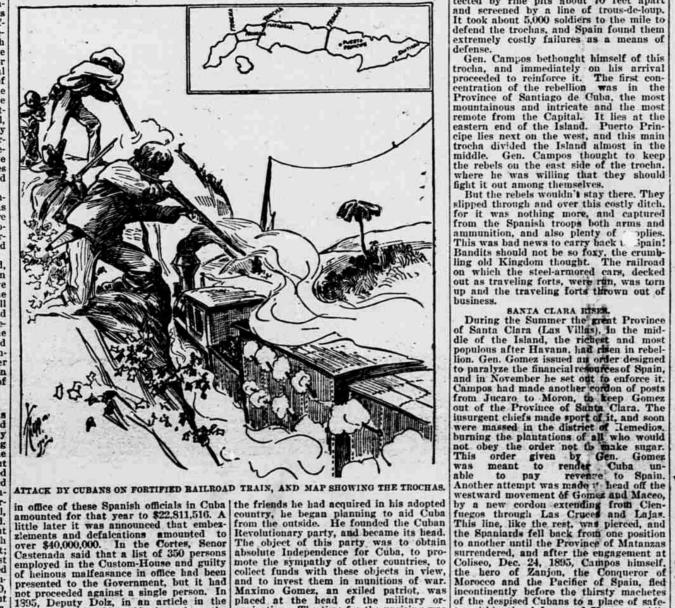
liams, Consul-General to Havana:

"There is a system of oppression and torture which enters every phase of life, eats into the soul of every Cuban, morti-

Spaniad imagines that Coha will long continue to active to the opposition, Spain will be continued to the type of the continue of the continued to the continue

"Captains-General" of Cuba for Spain, but the augmenting warfare went on, gathering momentum and weight and significance, while Spain went on hunting trouble by paying no heed to the appeals of the leeched Cubans. Finally insurrection became real rebellion, and then Spain waked up to the gravity of the situation, which was deepened by the growling of the powers and the press, both saying in a semi sub rosa way that Spain had about reached the limit in her treatment of Cuba.

Meantime, over on the Continent, Cu-



and so on, until there was only about \$725,000 left, which was spent on harbors, etc., without a dollar being applied to education or internal improvements. Only from one negligible out.

had amounted to \$100,000,000, and yet Spain made no attempt to purify her official ranks. On the contrary, she applied the clamps more closely yet to the throats of her Cuban dependents. The result was

THE TERRIBLE CONDITIONS in the beautiful Island had driven into the

Latin America and other islands of the West Indies, where they formed clubs, or "Juntas," in which they discussed the Cuban problem, and made plans to lift

and to invest them in munitions of war.

Maximo Gomez, an exiled patriot, was placed at the head of the military organization. The time for the uprising was fixed by the people of Cuba, who declared that there was no hope from the Government, and that there was the gravest danger of the discovery of their arms and ger of the discovery of their arms and ger of the discovery of their leaders would army was ger of the discovery of their arms and ammunition, and that their leaders would army, was

was created every year, to be met by conds.

A CONSULAR REPORT.

The condition of the Island is thus set from the disturbed conditions in the convergence of the in a convergence of the interval of the disturbed conditions in the land at Fernandina, Fla., the United The condition of the Island is thus set forth in a communication to the State Department in 1885, from Ramon O. Williams, Consul-General to Havana:

| A CONSULAR REPORT. | Children and to get their families away from the disturbed conditions in the Islands. It is said that fully 40,000 Cu-bans came to the United States. They also went to the British Islands and to While restitution of the contents of the

fies, injures and insults him every hour, impoverishes him and his family from day to day, threatens the rich man with bankruptcy, and the poor man with beggary. The exactions of the Spanish Government and the illegal outrages of its officers are, in fact, intolerable. They have reduced the Island to despondency and ruin. The Government at Madrid is directly answerable for the misery of Cuba and for the rapacity and venality of its subordinates. No well-informed Spaniard imagines that Cuba will long continue to submit to this tyranny, or, at least, that she will long be able to be used in free ing. These Jun. They were supplied with the very best information concerning all that went on information to submit to this tyranny, or, at least, that she will long be able to give law-abiding citizens, and never gave but the munitions of war were wanting, tied up in the harbor in Florida, and the General of the Army (Gomez), was wanting, detained in exile in San Domingo, and unable to get back to Cuba at that time. The people clamored for the revolution to proceed, however, and it provolution to proceed, however, and

tion of Independence, and the devastating 10-years' war, which was brought to a close by Gen. Martinez Campos, who, to put it mildly, seems to have been an artful adept in the diplomacy of deceiving, as well as being a moderately good campaigner, as the Spanish idea of generalship goes.

THE TRUCE,

often that they refused to accept the old diplomatic promises, and demanded complete autonomy, in both political and business sense. It is true that this demand was not very clearly defined in the minds of all the insurrectionists, but at least they wanted to be rid of the demands of Spain, and desired her control over them to be nominal instead of absolute. They naid as little attention to Campos as they the guerrilla truce, if you will, lasted had to the other Captains-General. He saw that the rebellion was growing. He asked for reinforcements from Spain and but the augmenting warfare went on, but the augmentum and weight and signature asked for reinforcements from Spain and got them. He was told that he might have as many thousand more if he wanted

ESTABLISHING TROCHAS. He wanted them. He wanted a good many thousand more than he got before he was also recalled. Gen. Campos it was who conceived the very brilliant idea of the "trocha." This was the big ditch A DECADE OF INDESCRIBABLE MISERY.

Dead 5ca Apples of Promisea—increasing Extortion, Rapacity and Wretchedness. Begin ing of Another Uprising.

By JOHN M'ELROY.

The Ten Years' War, which began at Yara, Oct. 10, 1868, under the leadership of Gen. Carlos Manuel de Cespeda, and which cost Spain 100,000 soldiers, was concluded Feb. 10, 1878, but the Treaty of Zanjon, a little place in Puerto Principe, where Gov. Gen. Campos met the Cuban leaders, and agreed to all the reforms which they had demanded. Substantially, free Government. In 1890 it was charged in the Manuel of the most approved form was a substantially, free Government. In 1890 it was charged in the Manuel of the most approved form was a substantially, free Government. In 1890 it was charged in the Spanish Cortes that the defalcations are all of the most approved form was a substantially, free Government. In 1890 it was charged in the Spanish Cortes that the defalcations are all of the most approved form was a substantially, free Government. In 1890 it was charged in the Spanish Cortes that the defalcations are consisted for the mile to defend the trochas, and Spain found them demanded. Substantially, free Government of the most approved form was a substantially, free Government of the most approved form was a subject. Supplying the subjects of the most approved form was a subject. Spain had about reached the limit in the growling of the powers and the press, station, which was deepened by the situation, which was deepened by the growling of the powers and the press, station, which was deepened by the situation, which

defend the trochas, and Spain found them extremely costly failures as a means of

defense.

Gen. Campos bethought himself of this Gen. Campos bethought aimself of this trocha, and immediately on his arrival proceeded to reinforce it. The first concentration of the rebellion was in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, the most mountainous and intricate and the most remote from the Capital. It lies at the eastern end of the Island. Puerto Principa lies next on the west and this main castern end of the Island. Puerto Prin-cipe lies next on the west, and this main trocha divided the Island almost in the middle. Gen. Campos thought to keep the rebels on the east side of the trocha, where he was willing that they should fight it out among themselves.

But the rebels wouldn't stay there. They

slipped through and over this costly ditch for it was nothing more, and captured from the Spanish troops both arms and from the Spanish troops both arms and ammunition, and also plenty of oplies. This was bad news to carry back to spain! Bandits should not be so foxy, the crumbling old Kingdom thought. The railroad on which the steel-armored cars, decked out as traveling forts, were run, was torn up and the traveling forts thrown out of husiness. SANTA CLARA RISES.

be arrested.

Marti then proceeded to buy large quantities of arms and ammunition and other munitions of war, and chartered three vessels to transport the same to Cuba, where arrangements had been made for its reception in the Provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe and Santa Clara. Spanish spies were on the alert, however, and at Fernandina, Fla., the United States Government, unwillingly, it is believed, seized all three of the vessels. While restitution of the contents of the vessels was made, valuable time and opportunity was lost.

OUTGENERALED AT EVERY POINT, and this constituted a crime. Back and further back the rebeis pressed the flower of Spain's army, till it was nearly into Havana itself. "Campos is not cruel enough for the business," said the Government at Madrid, and he was recalled. He sailed for Spain Jan. 17, 1896, and in February Gen. Valeriano Weyler, Nicolau, Marquis of Tenerife, whose claim to brutality was as long as his titles, descended upon poor, oppressed Cuba to help place upon the pages of history a record of cruelty so fiendish that in four centuries of misrule the pretty little Island had portunity was lost.

THE TIME FOR THE UPRISING
was fixed for Feb. 24, 1895. The day came, but the munitions of war were wanting, tied up in the harbor in Florida, and the General of the Army (Gomez), was wanting, detained in exile in San Domingo, and unable to get back to Cuba at that time. The people clampared for the capital safely corralled. He mad in March, 1896, had under his command 121,000 well-drilled, thoroughly clampared for the equipped troops of all arms to oppose a

and Maximo Gomez was in command. The death of Marti had delayed the civil

## Don't Forget the Big Checks.

Winners Will Get Them Next Month.

Monday's Treasury Receipts. Following will be found the Treasury Receipts of Mondays from the beginning of the present year. The odd cents are not included and are not to be guessed at. Monday, March 2 ... 1,979,739 Monday, March 9 ... 2,347,980 Monday, March 16 ... 2,714,125 Monday, March 23 ... 2,243,362 Monday, March 30 ... 2,100,115 Monday, April 6 ... 2,226,409 \* Abnormally large on account of \$3,000,000 paid in by Central Pacific R. R.—not likely to occur again this year.

Costs nothing but a little time to line up as a probable winner of ten thou sand dollars or some other substantial sum.

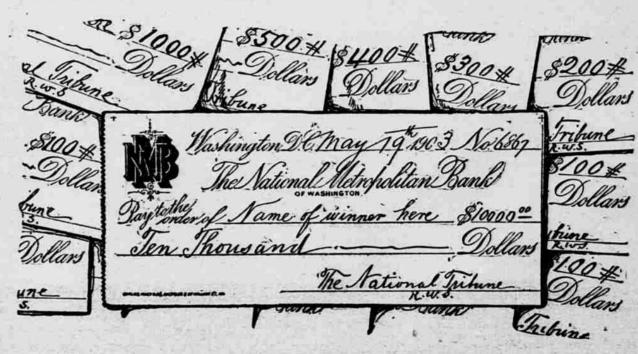
VURIOUS fact that while most of us are waiting for some great opportunity we fail to improve it when it comes. This guessing contest to decide who shall share our profits next month is the great opportunity for some man, but just as likely as not he don't know it.

It is so easy to glance over recent Treasury Receipts as printed on this page to see how they run, and then set down some figures as guesses, any one of which may win ten thousand dollars, or some other substan-

It is just as easy to dispose of the coupons, the purchase of which carries the right to make guesses. They are good for substantial values: subscriptions, books, or advertising, and are valid during the whole of the

A purchaser of coupons to the amount of \$5 or more is counted an agent, and as such can make two guesses for each \$1 coupon. This must not be construed to mean that any \$1 coupon carries the right to three

Make the deal for coupons and the guesses now, while the subject is in mind. No advantage in delay. It was noticed that most winners in . last contest made their guesses early. Do not fail to improve a good



## Sharing Profits With Patrons,

With Advertisers, Book-buyers and Agents-\$33,800 Will Be Distributed Among 1,000 Patrons by an Interesting Guessing Contest.

The Proposition.

Guess the receipts of the U. S. Treasury for Monday, May 18, 1903. Washington, D. C., on or before May 17, 1903. The odd cents of the receipts need

The first prize will be won by the near est guess. The second prize and up to the 1,000th by the next nearest guesses in

The Prizes.

|                   | 200  | 500 | SAL | 5/5/3 |    |     |     |       |
|-------------------|------|-----|-----|-------|----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1st prize, cash   |      | 0   |     |       |    | . 5 | 11  | ,000  |
| 2d prize, cash    |      |     |     |       |    |     | . 1 | 1,000 |
| 3d prize, cash    |      |     |     |       | ٠  | •   |     | 500   |
| 4th prize, cash   |      |     |     |       |    |     |     | 400   |
| 5th prize, cash   |      |     |     |       |    |     |     |       |
| 6th prize, cash   |      |     |     |       |    |     |     | 209   |
| 7th prize, cash   |      |     |     |       |    |     |     | 100   |
| 8th prize, cash   | ٥.   |     |     |       |    |     |     | 100   |
| 9th prize, cash   |      |     |     |       |    |     |     | 100   |
| 10th prize, cas   | h    |     |     |       |    |     |     | 100   |
| 11th to 50th p    | riz  | æ   |     | e     | 38 | h   |     |       |
| each \$50         |      |     |     |       |    |     |     | 000,  |
| 51st to 1,000th   |      |     |     |       |    |     |     |       |
| \$20 worth of boo |      |     |     |       |    |     |     |       |
| printed elsewhere | 2000 |     |     | ≅3Ni  |    |     |     |       |

the value in subscriptions or advertising may be taken in place of books . . . . . . . . . 19,000

lar paid and allow one guess to each \$1 Shoppell, the publisher of this paper, who tives are barred from the contest, and close

in excess of the allowance of one guess Agricultural Implements.....

Make each guess on a separate piece of Books and Pictures. paper about the size of a postal card. Use only one side of the paper, and sign name Boot and Shoe Maker and address under each guess.

Advertising Rates—Flat.

Guaranteed weekly circulation, 100,009. 30c, per agate line for display.

50c. per line for reading notices. Medical ads. admitted to Classified Col-

Special position, when granted, 20 per

cent. additional. Advertising can be canceled at any time ave days before date of issue.

No discounts for time or space. Columns 21/4 inches wide: 211/4 inches ong; seven columns to the page.

It must be evident to all that the responsibility is placed where it should be, viz., in the hands of the person most inter-20c. per agate line for Classified Col- ested that fair awards be made. It is his duty, as well as self-interest for that matter, to guard the fair name and promote the prosperity of this paper. In no way could he be more recreant to his trust than to permit any other than absolute

> fairness in the award of these prizes. But all contestants, as a matter of fact. take a hand in the award of prizes. Full publication of the award is made, giving

same time announcement is made that

awards will not be paid for two weeks,

and that during this period any contestant

has a right to dispute the awards. If a

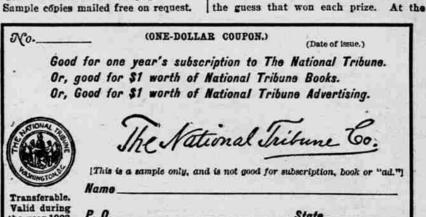
of awards will be revised accordingly.

tests very few claims have been made-

none of them requiring but the most un-

important revision of the award list. The publisher is desirous of only one thing-

that the closest guessers-whoever they



Coupons.

A new coupon is now ready-a very convenient one. This can be used for subs, books or advertising. A good plan for patrons who want to make sure of claim be sustained by the guesses in our having guesses in the coming contest for safe, which we carefully preserve, the list great prizes is to send on money at any During four years of conducting these conconvenient time and order coupons. A whole year is allowed in which to dispose of them.

Awarding the Prizes.

All guesses made are in charge of Mr. are, get the prizes. Employees and relakeeps them in a fireproof safe, provided personal friends are requested not to enter for the purpose. At the end of the contest Washington, D. C., will pay the prizes,

it. The National Metropolitan Bank of he makes the comparisons and decides who and will testify to the same over their sig-

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Circulation April 2 - - - - - 119,986.

Men's Furnishings. ey Cure Co.'s-Alkavia